

Genitalia of *Phasis*.

- Fig. 1. ♂ Genitalia of *Phasis thero thero* (L.) (left valve removed). (Melkbosch Strand, C.P.).
- Fig. 2. Left valve of above preparation.
- Fig. 3. ♂ Genitalia of *Ph. thero cedarbergae* subsp. nov. (left valve removed). (From type-locality).
- Fig. 4. Left valve of above preparation.
- Fig. 5. Valves, juxta and aedeagus of *Ph. thero thero* (L.) (2nd specimen). (Melkbosch Strand, C.P.).
- Fig. 6. Valve of *Ph. thero thero* (L.) (3rd specimen). (Klip Berg, nr. Darling, C.P.).
- Fig. 7. ♂ Genitalia of *Ph. clavum* Murray: basic portion of armature. (Piquetberg Mtn., C.P.).
- Fig. 8. Valves, juxta and aedeagus of above specimen of *Ph. clavum* Murray.

Figures 16 times natural size.

Note: Valves represented by Figs. 2 and 4 mounted under slight pressure, that by Fig. 6, under greater pressure.

The Early Stages of *Lampronia praelatella* (Denis & Schiffermuller, 1775) (Lepidoptera : Incurvariidae)

By A. M. EMMET

Labrey Cottage, Victoria Gardens, Saffron Walden, Essex.

Stainton (1859: 296) states that the larva of *praelatella* feeds "in a flat case on the underside of wild strawberry leaves. ix-v". Meyrick (1928: 840) repeats this information, adding that the case is made of leaf fragments. Ford (1949: 188) likewise repeats what his predecessors had written, but states further that "the larva drops off the leaves at the slightest disturbance." Here Ford must have been quoting from another authority, since we know from his collection, which is now housed in the British Museum (Natural History) that he never himself bred *praelatella*. Jacobs (1949: 212) writes "the larva . . . feeds in a flat case on the underside of *Fragaria* leaves, often two or three to a leaf. The case is shaped like a figure 8. The larva is known in the case stage from August to May, and the adult moth appears in June; probably before entering the case stage the larva will be found to feed in the fruits or mine the leaves of the food-plant."

These statements give an incomplete and, in certain respects, an inaccurate account of the life history. The female has a chitinous ovipositor and, like many other members of the Incurvariidae, it pierces the leaf of the foodplant and oviposits beneath the cuticle. The egg is usually laid near the margin of a strawberry leaf, in many instances, near the apex. The larva in its first instar is a leaf-miner, consuming all the parenchyma between the upper and lower epidermis.

PLATE XIV

